

one of the speakers spoke of the contributions of these 105 historically black colleges. I went and I checked, I did a little research as to how it affects this particular body. I went through the list of sponsors of the resolution, my curiosity being: I wonder how many of them went to these black colleges.

I just want to put that in the RECORD how this forum, how this body benefits from the past efforts and future efforts of these colleges and universities. The gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) has an honorary degree from a number of these universities: Bishop State, Central State, Howard, Morgan State, Spelman College. There are others here.

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) graduated from Fisk University. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) graduated from Fisk University. The gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN), the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS), the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK) have degrees from Florida A&M University. The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) has a degree from Howard.

The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. HILLIARD), the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS), the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK), the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. WYNN) and again the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) have degrees from Howard.

The gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) has a degree from Jackson State University. The gentlewoman from South Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON), she has a degree from Johnson C. Smith University. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. HILLIARD), and the gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS) have degrees from Morehouse College.

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON), the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS), and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) have degrees from North Carolina A&T State University.

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) serves on the board of trustees for Oakwood College. The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) has a degree from South Carolina State University. The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JEFFERSON) has a degree from Southern University A&M College. The gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), as I said, has a degree from Spelman. The father-in-law of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) has a degree from Texas Southern University.

This is what America is all about, people taking their education and giving back. We have to go no further than the walls of this forum to find the positive benefit.

I thank the gentleman and his colleague for bringing this resolution forward. Something from nothing, we ought to put that on the face of this building, because it is so apt.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I want to thank the

gentleman from California (Mr. OSE) for what he just said, because I think that it sends the word out from this place that historically black colleges and universities have, indeed, made a tremendous contribution.

As the gentleman was talking, I could not help but think about my own history with a mother and father who never got out of elementary school because they were denied the very opportunities that I was given. But I will never forget going to Howard University and being embraced by the faculty there.

We have not talked a lot about the faculty and the administrators at these schools, but I can tell my colleagues, they are some very, very special people who look at each one of these children, not as a statistic, but as someone that is like their own child. They want to make sure that their children, that their children, and they see them as their children, are raised up to be the very best that they can be. That is not to say that that does not happen at other schools. But I can speak for Howard, and I ask speak for some other historically black colleges and universities.

The fact is that the gentleman from California is right. If we look just within the four walls of this chamber and look at all of those people who have been touched over and over again by historically black colleges and universities, it says a lot.

When I dropped my daughter off at Howard University a few weeks ago as she began her freshman year as a second-generation college-attending person, I said to her one thing. I said, Jennifer, I am excited about your possibilities. I think that, when we look at historically black colleges and universities, it is exciting, and we become excited about young people's possibilities because we know that they will be embraced. We know that they will be planted in soil that is firm and fertile so that they can grow and be the best that they can be. All of it boils down to opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOKSEY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

#### H. RES. 293

Whereas there are 105 historically black colleges and universities in the United States;

Whereas black colleges and universities provide the quality education so essential to full participation in a complex, highly technological society;

Whereas black colleges and universities have a rich heritage and have played a prominent role in American history;

Whereas black colleges and universities have allowed many underprivileged students to attain their full potential through higher education;

Whereas the achievements and goals of historically black colleges and universities are deserving of national recognition; and

Whereas Senate Resolution 178 would designate the week beginning September 19, 1999, as "National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week": Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,*

That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideas of "National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States and interested groups to conduct appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate support for historically black colleges and universities in the United States.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOKSEY). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

#### EPA MUST ENSURE THAT ALL STATES LIVE BY THE SAME EMISSION STANDARDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maine (Mr. BALDACCIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BALDACCIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to talk about clean air, grandfathered smokestacks in the Midwest, air transport of emissions, and smog in the Northeast.

It is an especially good day to raise this issue. The summer has come to an end and the ozone levels in Maine exceeded Federal standards a dozen days this summer. This did not happen at measuring stations and traffic clogged cities.

I am talking about Port Clyde. It is a fishing village at the tip of a peninsula that juts out from the Gulf of Maine and a good 2 hours from the interstate.

I am talking about the top of Cadillac Mountain. It is the crest of Acadia National Park, and there is not a smokestack in sight. Acadia National Park has had a pollution level this year on par with Philadelphia.

This is all being created by ozone. Ozone is created in a complex chemical reaction due to smokestacks emissions in the Midwest of exempted and grandfathered coal-fired generating plants. And as it travels through the weather patterns into the Northeast, along with the sun and the heat, the combination creates ozone. So as my colleagues may know, Maine is in the downwind of every State, and therein lies the problem. States upwind of the Northeast, which may be in attainment, contribute to the ozone pollution in our region.

With the clean air amendments that were passed in 1990, Congress acknowledged the phenomenon of pollution